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24 May 1965



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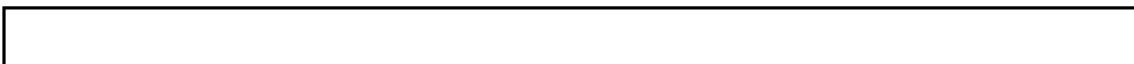
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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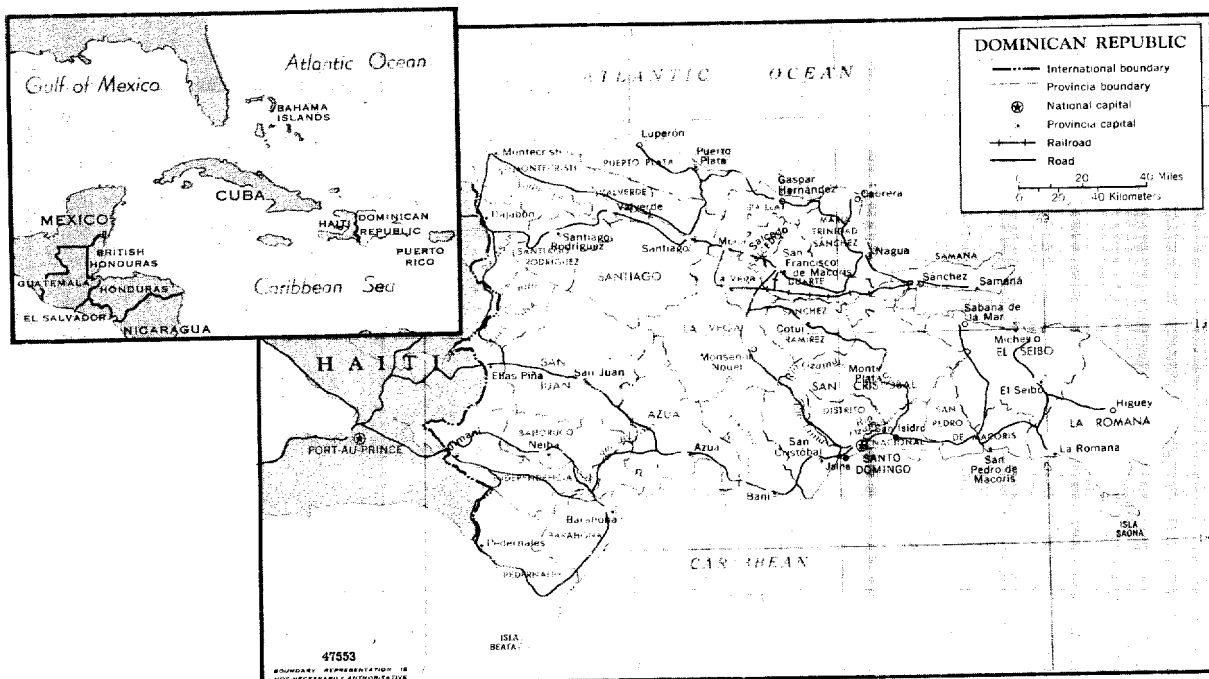
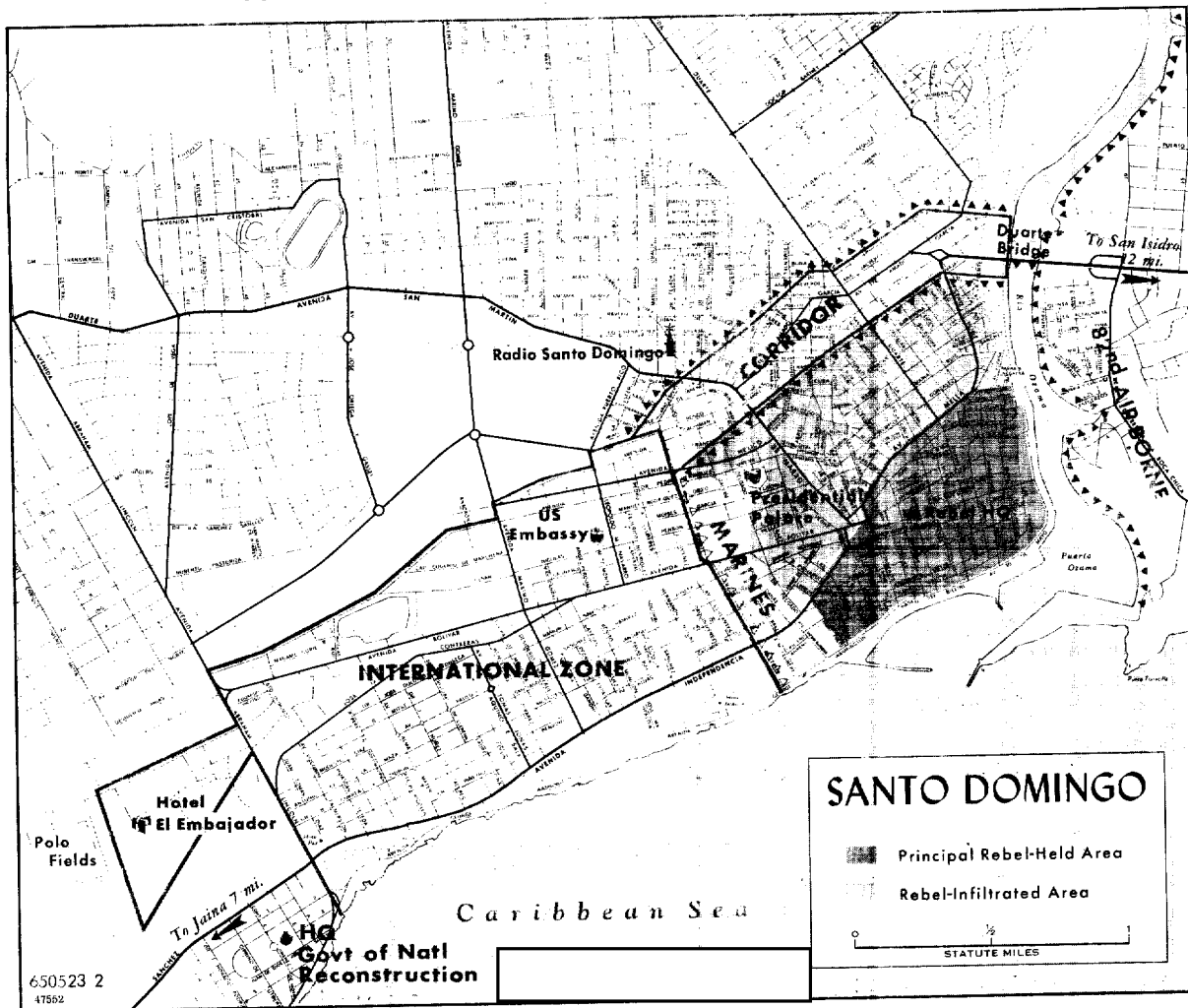
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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) An uneasy ceasefire continues in Santo Domingo with each side emphasizing that it will not begin fighting unless attacked.

[Organization of American States Secretary General Mora, as well as other observers on the scene, believe that the International Safety Zone should be extended eastward to include the National Palace area--the only place where US troops are not interposed between the hostile forces. A minor skirmish occurred there on Saturday, and further fighting is likely so long as this area is not neutralized. Imbert agreed "in principle" to the idea and it is probable that Caamano will do likewise.]

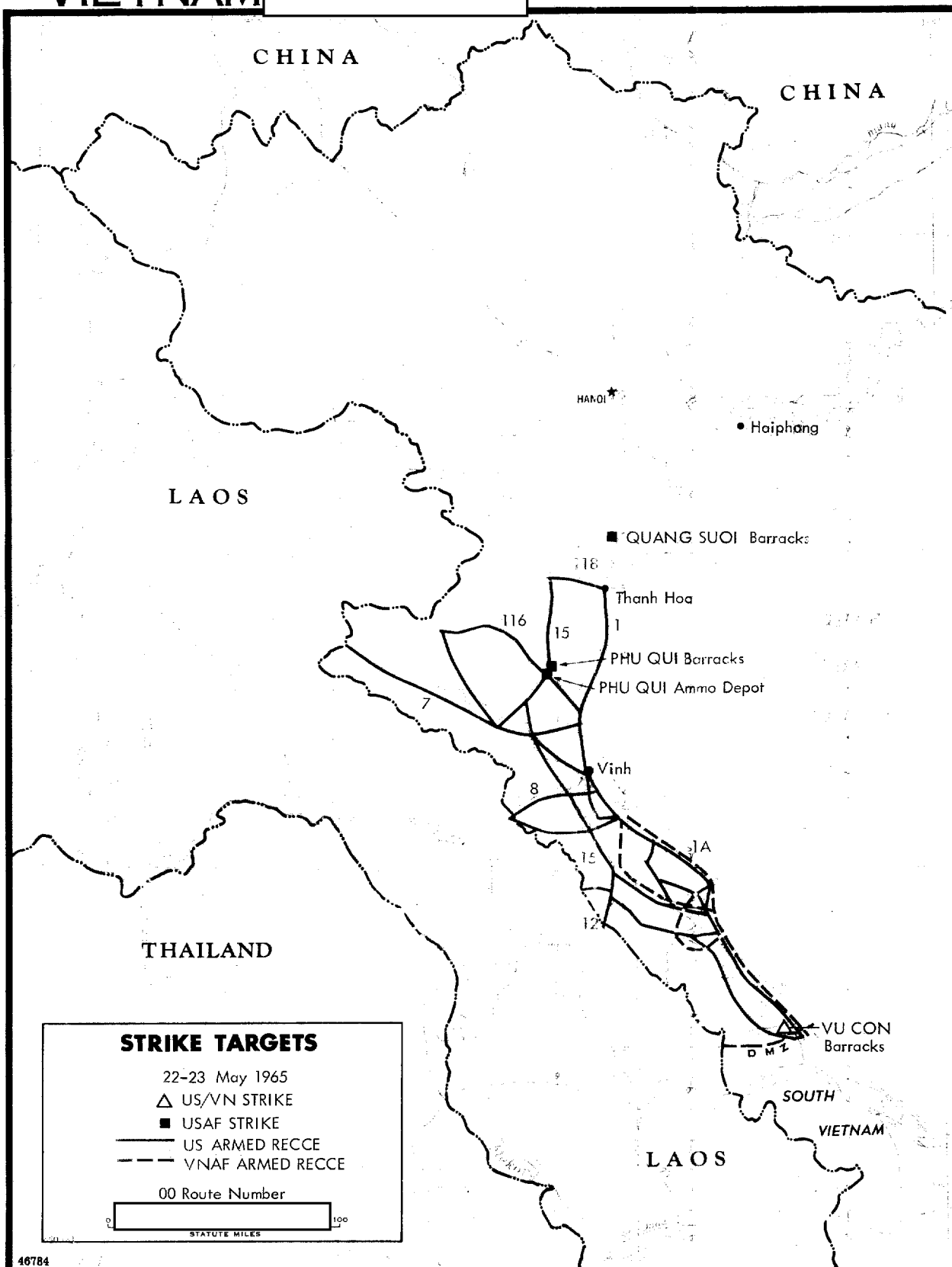
Antonio Martinez Francisco--hand picked by Bosch prior to the current insurrection to lead the Dominican Revolutionary Party--commented to a US official yesterday that Antonio Guzman would be a good choice for Dominican president. Martinez believes, however, that it would be essential for Guzman, a Bosch associate who is currently under consideration as a compromise choice for president, to free himself of Bosch's influence. Martinez described Bosch as "very unrealistic and unreliable." He stated that Bosch's influence still dominates the rebel cause, although he admitted that Communists are still present and very active.

At 7:45 PM EDT yesterday the act establishing the Inter-American Armed Force (IAAF) was signed in Santo Domingo by the commanders of military contingents from Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and the United States. This is the first peace-keeping group of its kind to be established in the hemisphere.

The commander of the IAAF, 64-year-old Brazilian General Hugo Panasco Alvim, is considered a forceful and experienced commander.

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NORTH VIETNAM



*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Air Strikes in North Vietnam: On 22 and 23 May, US and South Vietnamese aircraft struck three barracks areas and an ammunition depot and conducted extensive day and night armed route reconnaissance. One US F-105 was lost to ground fire but the pilot was recovered.

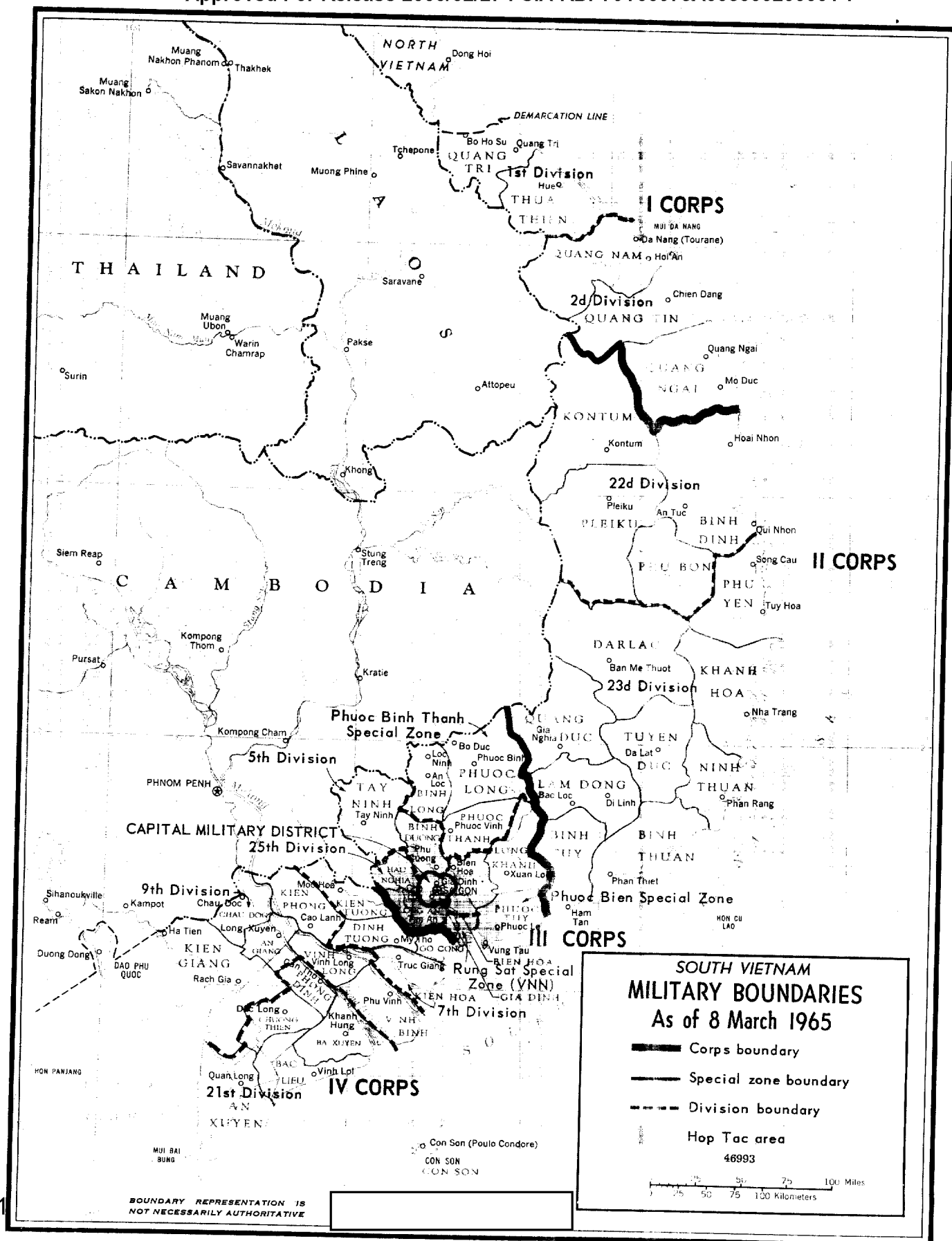
On 22 May US Air Force planes struck the Quang Suoi barracks 55 miles south of Hanoi and the Phu Qui ammunition depot, damaging both installations. On 23 May US aircraft attacked the Phu Qui barracks and supply depot, destroying or damaging more than 70 buildings. A South Vietnamese Air Force strike the same day completely destroyed most of the buildings in the Vu Con barracks and supply depot.

In two days of armed route reconnaissance missions US aircraft hit small bridges, rail cars and trucks, including a 50 truck convoy which was repeatedly attacked. A fishing trawler towing a patrol craft was also attacked, and both boats were apparently sunk. South Vietnamese armed route reconnaissance missions attacked barracks areas and a radar site, and also reportedly sank almost 20 small boats.

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[In an apparent effort to prevent observation of aid shipments to North Vietnam, the restrictions on foreign rail travel first noted in April are continuing. As recently as 20 May, the China Travel Service in Hong Kong refused to ticket foreigners for travel to Peiping by train.]

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The delivery of fighter aircraft to North Vietnam by rail from the USSR is apparently continuing.

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Developments in South Vietnam: The Viet Cong on 22 May sprang two ambushes which inflicted heavy losses among government forces. At least two Americans were killed. In Binh Duong Province one government company was attacked by a Viet Cong force estimated to be of battalion strength. The other ambush occurred in Phuoc Long Province near the town of Song Be, scene of the recent heavy fighting. According to unofficial figures, over 150 government troops were killed in the two engagements.

The communique issued yesterday, following the meeting between Premier Quat and senior military officers, described the coup plot allegedly thwarted on 20 May as the work of Communists, but provided no further evidence of Viet Cong involvement. Possibly foreshadowing some high-level arrests, the statement promised a purge of civilian and military figures whose activities benefit the Communists.

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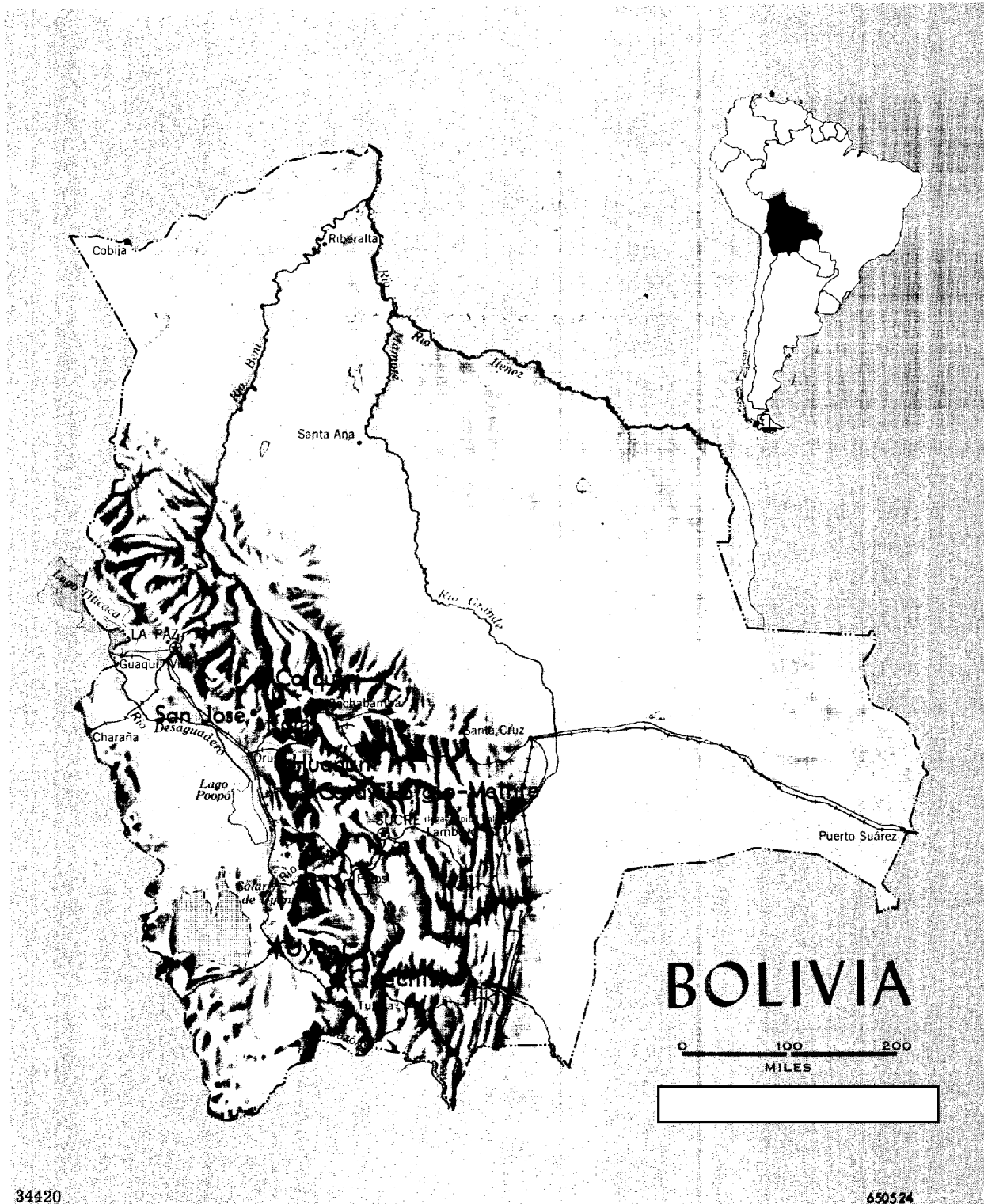
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*Bolivia: Miner militia units are engaged in combat with army troops attempting to occupy mining centers.

Clashes between the miners and military have occurred at Kami, Uyuni, Colquiri and Quechisla mines. These are primarily screening actions. Major military moves are planned against San Jose, Huanuni and Catavi-Siglo Veinte, largest of the tin mine complexes.

The military junta ordered the military intervention yesterday, probably because of provocative acts by the miners. On 22 May, Kami miners ambushed junta president Barrientos' motorcade travelling in the Cochabamba area. Barrientos escaped safely but one of his aides was killed, several were wounded and other guards were taken hostage. On the same day, a firefight broke out in Oruro between miners and army troops blockading the city.

A military operation against the tin mines has long been considered necessary to re-establish government authority there, as part of a junta rehabilitation plan for the nearly bankrupt state mining company.

Mine leadership, generally extreme leftist, pro-Castro and Communist, reportedly has been experiencing some difficulties with the rank-and-file, who want to terminate their week-old strike. The miners, however, have a long history of jealous defense of their territorial strongholds and may now move into line with the leadership. If determined, they are capable of strong resistance against army troops.

At present, the military junta appears calm and confident that it can handle the situation. Should large-scale disturbances begin in the cities--and a student strike is scheduled for today--government control could deteriorate.

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Tanzania - USSR - Communist China: [Chinese Communist influence continues to grow in Tanzania at the expense of the USSR and the West.]

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[redacted] all civilian Soviet technicians on Zanzibar will be sent home within the next two months. The Zanzibaris may also intend to dismiss the Soviet military advisers, who comprise about half the 80-man Soviet contingent. Chinese advisers have been complaining to the more extremist Zanzibaris about Soviet dominance over the Zanzibar Army [redacted]

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[redacted] Meanwhile, the Chinese mission on Zanzibar has recently been augmented by ten additional economic advisers, and others are expected.]

[The eight-man Soviet military mission on the Tanzanian mainland was sent home on 18 May, ostensibly because it had completed its duties and Tanzania considered multinational training missions undesirable. President Nyerere recently turned down a \$19.6-million economic credit offered by Moscow, apparently because the terms were not as favorable as those offered by the Chinese. The Soviet first secretary in Dar es Salaam complained early this month that Nyerere sometimes kept the Soviet ambassador waiting from two to three weeks for an appointment.]

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[The Tanzanians have been impressed by the performance of the Chinese to date, by the quality of their arms as opposed to the older Soviet materiel, and by what is considered unselfishness of Chinese aid. [redacted]

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India-USSR: India appears to have given more than it got politically during Shastri's recent visit to Moscow in return for promises of stepped-up Soviet economic support.

The communiqué issued at the end of the eight-day visit broke no new ground, and both sides can use much of it to their own advantage in the Afro-Asian world. Nonetheless, the communiqué does touch on all of the subjects which Moscow would have wanted included while, on the other hand, omitting any direct reference to India's major foreign policy preoccupations--Communist China and Pakistan.

The Indians claim to have held out strongly against Soviet pressure to be explicitly critical of the United States, an omission which the Chinese Communists have already criticised and will also try to exploit with the Afro-Asians. The communiqué's condemnation of bombing in Vietnam is unmitigated by a call for a cessation of all hostilities, which had accompanied previous Indian statements.

New Delhi's sensitivity to the communiqué's shortcomings is already evident. The Indian line has been to dwell defensively on the renewed strength of Indo-Soviet bonds of friendship, hinting that the Russians really do take India's side against Communist China and Pakistan and citing all the indications which point toward even greater Soviet generosity in support of India's economic development plans.

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NOTES

Turkey-USSR: The blandness of the communiqué ending Gromyko's 17-22 May visit to Turkey suggests that both sides wished to give the visit only routine treatment. Although Ankara had sought Soviet endorsement of its position regarding Cyprus, Gromyko maintained Moscow's balanced posture, which attempts to avoid offending Makarios or the Turks. Both Moscow and Ankara, however, appear anxious to continue to cultivate improved relations, and Turkish Premier Urguplu accepted Gromyko's invitation to visit the USSR.

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France-Luxembourg: [The French Government is starting to buy into the influential Luxembourg radio-TV corporation, in what Luxembourg fears may be a move to gain control of the private firm and bring about a pro-French programming policy. Paris has been irked by the tone of Luxembourg radiobroadcasts, heard widely throughout France and Western Europe. Luxembourg officials state that if necessary their government will exercise its option to buy up all outstanding shares, in order to block a Paris take-over.]

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 The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
 The Scientific Adviser to the President
 The Director of the Budget
 The Department of State
 The Secretary of State
 The Under Secretary of State
 The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
 The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
 The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council
 The Director of Intelligence and Research
 The Treasury Department
 The Secretary of the Treasury
 The Under Secretary of the Treasury
 The Department of Defense
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Deputy Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of the Army
 The Secretary of the Navy
 The Secretary of the Air Force
 The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
 The Assistant Secretary of Defense
 The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
 Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
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 Chief of Staff, United States Army
 Commandant, United States Marine Corps
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 Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
 Commander in Chief, Pacific
 Commander in Chief, Atlantic
 The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
 The Director, The Joint Staff
 The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army
 The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy
 The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
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